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D. C. WICKLIFFE.

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WEDNESDAY,) BY
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AND FIFTY CENTS AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

LEXINGTON, JULY 25, 1863.

The Richmond papers have recently become very much at odds with the rebel Generals, and growl and scold at a great rate. Bragg is denounced without mercy for the signal failure of his Kentucky campaign, while Johnston is assailed in a no less bitter manner for his incapacity, as exhibited in Mississippi, during the recent splendid achievements of Gen. Grant. They charge upon the latter that he stood immovable and idle with a large force at his command within hearing of the guns of Grant while besieging Vicksburg, without making the slightest effort to relieve Pemberton, and all he did in the end was to announce to his Government that the highly valued stronghold had surrendered. In the copious extracts before us the Southern papers take a gloomy and desponding view of the situation and in this they are assuredly justified, for in every quarter nothing but disaster and defeat seem to await their armies. In the beginning of the war the Southern arms triumphed for a time, and their Generals and those who sympathized with them appeared to take it for granted that only a series of victories were in advance of them, and that for they had to meet was miserably weak if not imbecile. They have at last, however, awoken from their dreaming, and are perhaps inspired with a little more respect for the enemy for whom they evinced at the start a seeming contempt. The chain of events which have recently transpired have evidently greatly discouraged if not disheartened the leaders of the rebellion, hence the tone of the Virginia papers. There is certainly enough to cause them a feeling of gloom if not despair, and to irritate the editors who have all along held forth such a boastful tone. Their greatest General, Lee, has been defeated—Vicksburg and Port Hudson taken—Bragg is still flying for life's sake before Rosecrans, whilst the desperate raiders under Morgan have been beaten and scattered "like chaff before the wind." Jeff. Davis' government is evidently crumbling and cannot last much longer. Lee, perhaps, may fight another battle—a battle worthy of his fame—but we are inclined to think it will be his last, and Richmond will be in other hands.

From the mass of extracts from Southern papers before us we can only find room for the following:

W. M. REANY,
Major Commanding Scouts.

The rebels upon coming into Hickman at once proceeded to enter the stores and help themselves to everything in the way of clothing, &c., which they stood in need of. They literally stripped the stores of Mr. Joseph S. Hubbard, R. E. Millet, John B. Rose, and one or two others, besides seizing the entire stock of saddlery of Mr. Henry Ramage and of Messrs. A. S. Anderson & Co. What other outrages and wrongs they have committed we have been unable to learn, on account of the difficulty and danger of communication. As soon as information was communicated to headquarters, Gen. Asboth, with his accustomed promptitude, took at once proper action. On his request the ram Monarch was sent down to Hickman by Fleet Captain Pennock, commanding naval station at Cairo, and at the same time two companies of cavalry from the detachment under Col. Waring, in Clinton, proceeded thereto. The cavalry, on the arrival of the gunboat, dashed from all sides into the town, and from thence to the place, one mile and a half, where the rebels had encamped, but found the nest abandoned. The cavalry is close on the track of the marauders, and they will no doubt be punished as they deserve. There is reason to believe that this raid is only the advance of a larger force. Gen. Asboth is both watchful and active, and prepared to meet the enemy at any point within his district.

We have nothing very late or important from the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. (or Dr.) Bickley was taken to the Military Prison in New Albany, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to have gone into that neighborhood with such evidences of his complicity with the rebellion about his person we can not imagine.

ILLNESS OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—We received yesterday the painful intelligence that Hon. J. J. Crittenden had arrived at his home in Frankfort from a visit to Louisville, and was seriously ill. We sincerely hope he is not in a dangerous condition. The Louisville Journal, of yesterday, says:

Major-General Thomas J. Crittenden reached here last night and left for Frankfort this morning, where he had been called by the serious illness of his father, the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. We are pleased to state that our venerable statesman, received last night, the news that he is no worse than when he left our city recently.

THE SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.—The Washington Republican, of Wednesday, says, from the best information at hand, it appears that Lee's army is at or near Winchester or above that point, while our own army occupies such a position that he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting us at disadvantage. The rebel General is rather holding his position to gather supplies from the crop in the Valley, or with the aid of such reinforcements as he may have obtained, to give another battle or series of battles with the Army of the Potomac. Our army is ready to fight him, anxious, indeed, rather than to return to another campaign in those districts of Virginia which have been so thoroughly devastated by war.

DEATH OF MAJOR DANIEL McCook.—The death of this noble old man—the father of so many heroes—is deeply to be regretted. The following well-deserved tribute to his memory, we extract from the Louisville Journal:

The death of the aged father of the gallant brothers McCook is a sad announcement to many, since the old hero met the fate of a patriot soldier in the loyal defense of the country of his love. Unchilled by the frosts of more than twenty winters, his heart beat warmly and devotedly for his Government, and from the first breaking out of the rebellion he has been in every place where the cause of the Union most needed a soldier, and was always found in the ranks with his trusty weapon. He received a wound in the attack of Morgan's guerrilla band at Buffington, and died on Tuesday at Pomeroy, from its effects. The brave and good old man will be sincerely mourned. His simplicity and energy were marked characteristics, and he won the love of all with whom he was thrown in contact. He has sealed his devotion to his country by being mortally wounded,

His silver skin laced with his golden blood, has had the consolation of knowing that his duty, and his whole duty, had been nobly performed. He gave his sons and himself freely to the great cause, and in all time his memory will be revered and his name honored wherever bravery is appreciated and loyalty cherished.

ARREST OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.—We learn that B. E. Archer, Provost Marshal for the counties of Carroll and Trimble, has been arrested on the charge of impressing horses in those counties, and selling them, appropriating them to his own use.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has set apart Thursday, August 6th, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise for the recent successes of the Union arms.

The Whig says in another article:

The people are asking, and the world will ask, where was Gen. Johnston, and what

part did he perform in this grand tragedy?

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From the Cincinnati Gazette.
THE MORGAN RAID AT AN END.

Gen. John H. Morgan and Col. Cluke Captured.

From Antrim, Guernsey county, where we left Morgan in Saturday's issue, he followed in a northeasterly direction toward Cadiz, Harrison county, where he arrived on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock. After leaving Cadiz, he continued his march in a northeasterly course, and at noon on Saturday he was approaching Wintersville, which place is about four miles north of Steubenville. At this place he had been off by some mistake. He then turned north in the direction of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. He arrived at Salineville near the railroad early yesterday morning, and was met by Major Way with a detachment of the 1st Michigan Cavalry. After a severe engagement of over an hour, Morgan was completely routed. The following is Major Way's dispatch:

SALINEVILLE, O., July 26.

Major Gen. A. P. Burnside:
After a forced march yesterday and last night, with almost continual skirmishing, we succeeded this morning about eight o'clock in pressing Morgan to an engagement about one and a half miles from this place. After more than an hour of severe fighting we scattered his forces in all directions. The following is the result of our engagement: 20 or 30 killed, about 50 wounded, 200 prisoners, 100 stand of arms, and 150 horses. Our loss is light. Our horses are very much jaded, but I shall follow as rapidly as possible. My force was 200 to 250 strong.

(Signed) W. B. WAY.

Major Com. Detachment 1st Mich. Cav.
A short time after the above dispatch was received, Lieut.-Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. Way on Gen. Burnside's staff, received the following:

SCAGGSVILLE CHURCH,

July 26, 1863.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND. By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing Gen. H. Morgan, Col. Cluke, and the balance of his command, amounting to 400 prisoners.

(Signed) J. H. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Morgan and Staff will arrive here on the early train this morning. Major Way and his cavalry who whipped Morgan was dispatched from here three days ago, by rail road to try and head him off. It seems that by making a forced march, he arrived in time to do so, and the engagement which Morgan was drawn into, delayed General Shackson, who was only a few miles in his rear, to catch him.

The following additional officers of Morgan's command, were lodged in the Ninth Street City Prison on Saturday:

Lieut.-Col. C. Coleman, Captain B. Parker, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Alexander, Lieut.-Col. W. Williams, Major S. Bullock, Major J. B. McGeary, Surgeon B. W. Taylor, Surgeon B. Long, Dr. G. W. Marshall, Dr. G. W. Webb, Dr. S. Ray, Dr. B. Scott, Dr. N. E. Ketchelton, Dr. J. B. Jones, Dr. A. W. Moore, Dr. J. W. Moore, Dr. W. W. Diddle, Dr. J. T. Stocker, Dr. W. T. Richardson, Captain J. M. Coombs, Dr. J. M. Coombs, Dr. J. L. Ambrose, Dr. W. S. Edwards, Dr. M. G. Lambley, Dr. J. H. Hawes, Dr. J. N. Crossway, Dr. T. L. Jones, Dr. J. M. Meloys, Dr. E. S. Dawson, Dr. S. D. Holloway, Dr. C. Corbin, Dr. M. Sadrlich, Dr. F. T. Brown, Dr. G. P. Perdon, Dr. W. A. Randal, Dr. H. Brown, Dr. J. H. Brown, Dr. A. R. Prince, Dr. H. S. Woolfolk.

It is highly probable that the above officers, together with those whose names we published last week, will be sent to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and there be kept in close confinement until the officers of Col. Straight's command, captured in Georgia, are released from the Libby Prison, Richmond, where they are now imprisoned.

Arrival of Gen. John Morgan and Col. Cluke and Staff.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday.

This anxiously-looked-for party arrived last night, shortly after ten o'clock, over the Little Miami Railroad, guarded by troops under Gen. Shackelford, the captor of Morgan. It consisted of Morgan and Cluke, with their staffs and ordnance, amounting in all to thirty-one persons. On disembarking from the train they were taken in charge by a detachment of the 11th Ohio.

A large crowd was assembled at the depot and as the prisoners moved into the station, numbers were constantly added to it. When they marched down Ninth street not less than 15,000 persons surrounded the fair guerrilla, and his side. Many of the lookers-on seemed excited, and cried, "Hang the cut throats," "bully for the horse-thieves." Several of the spectators were flourishing pistols, but the guard quickly drove them away.

The field-band of the 11th dismounted at the "Yankee Doodle" on the march, while the prisoners endured with complete sang froid.

Morgan, on the way, interrogated the Captain commanding the guard, and asked him what he thought of his brother's questions on that point being answered, he turned and said: "Pass up that whiskey." The whiskey was passed forward in a canteen, which the General professed to the Captain, who politely refused. The General then took a long pull.

They were encamped in the City Prison shortly before eleven o'clock. Before locking them up, they were deprived of a large number of pistols, which they stated they had been permitted by the terms of surrender. There was about a bushel of pistols, all loaded, stowed away in the office of the City Prison last night, all of them revolvers, many of the officers carrying a brace.

Morgan is fully six feet high, and of presence though not imposing presence. He was sturdily built in a linnen coat, black pants, white shirt and light felt hat. No decorations were visible. He has rather a mild face, there being nothing in it to indicate the qualities of unusual intellectual qualities.

Colonel Cluke is very tall, rising probably two inches over six feet, he was attired much after the manner of his chief. He is slender, has sandy hair, and looks like a man of invincible determination. His countenance is not devoid of certain savage lines,

which correspond well with his barbarities as a leader.

The whole lot is a counterpart of the squads we have heretofore seen of the same command. The same motley dress and the same devious behavior (not least merit in this last trait) distinguishes them.

Below we give a complete list of the party.

Major George Gibson, A. A. G.

Captain E. D. Warder, A. D. C.

" E. D. Williams, Inspector General.

" G. C. Morgan, A. D. C.

Major H. A. Higley, Acting A. D. C.

Captain E. F. Cheatham, A. Q. M.

" T. B. Boyd, A. C. S.

" T. S. Morgan, Com. of Subs.

" John M. Triggs.

Lieut. R. B. Mitchell.

" D. Cooper.

Colonel R. S. Cluke.

Lieut. J. H. Croxton, A. A. G.

Major W. G. Owens.

" Theodore Steel.

Surg. J. S. Beaman.

Assistant Surg. W. B. Anderson.

Orderly James W. Harberry.

First Lieut. J. E. Keller.

J. E. Herndon, Assistant Quartermaster of Smith's regiment.

Captain W. S. Shane, A. D. C. to Johnston.

Orderly Joseph Derby.

" W. H. Grisard.

Private Dr. D. Duvall.

" David Kent.

S. B. Ryan, courier.

Private H. T. Sappington.

" E. D. Grimes.

" B. F. Young.

J. E. Crouch, Acting Ass't. Insp. General.

Contemplated Invasion of Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, July 21, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I am not an alarmist, nor do I usually

make a noise over small matters, but I have

received a letter from Georgia which has

made such an impression upon my mind that

I feel bound to make a publication of the facts in the Louisville and Cincinnati papers. The letter is in these words:

"North Georgia, July 11, 1863.

"Dr. Brownlow: I have not seen you for

two years, but I look with interest upon all

the abuse of you in the Southern papers,

which has been bitter, has not lowered you

in my esteem. You are right—you will have

been right from the beginning, and such will

be the judgment of the country before you die with old age.

The late retreat of Bragg is denounced by

the chivalry as disgraceful, and it is the more

mortifying to them from the fact that they

had expressed their confidence in Bragg's

ability to whip Rosserians, and to take Nash-

ville. The loss of Vicksburg is crushing to

them, and many of their leading men give up

all hope. What effect this late disaster will

have upon their future plans and purposes I

I am not able to conjecture, but I will state

that the authorities are endeavoring to prove his

superior valor.

This decision will interfere materially in

the operations of some philanthropists who

were engaged in the business of substitu-

tion brokerage. We were told yesterday

that the rebels had a band of

music on their works, which played Dixie,

and other tunes supposed to be peculiarly

favorite to the invaders. When day broke it

was found that the rebel pickets had been

withdrawn. Many of the soldiers crept up to

the works and assassinated the rebels who

were still in the fort. The rebels had ex-

ploded a mine under the fort, and had

blown up the fort.

After proceeding some four hundred yards

they were met by a company of rebels who

were still in the fort.

After a sharp skirmish, the rebels were

driven out of the fort.

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From the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday.
MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

He Crosses the Muskingum River at Eglesport.

In yesterday's issue we left John Morgan about fifteen or twenty miles north of Athens, Ohio. From that place he moved toward Eglesport, and crossed the Muskingum river at that place. After crossing the river, he, with his command, which is estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, moved in the direction of the centre of the State. Before having marched a great way, he was met by some of our men, who turned his course toward the Ohio river.

After having marched a short distance, he was met by another band of militia who again changed his course, this time in the direction of Cumberland, a small town near the line between Guernsey and Noble counties. The latest dispatches received at headquarters state that he was about five miles from that place. Our forces were only four miles in his rear, and it was expected that they would strike him at or near that place.

The militia, which is posted on almost every road in that section of the country, will prevent Morgan from reaching the Ohio river at any favorable point.

The four steamers Ingomar, Henry Logan, Imperia and Starlight, brought down about 800 rebel prisoners, among whom were the following rebel officers:

Cul B W Duke, Lieut Ph Price, A A Q M
" W W Ward, " W P Togg,
" D J Smith, " J S Sinclair,
" J B Stilts, " J B Stilts,
Lieut Col J W Hoffman, " J P Webb,
Major W P Elliott, " R W Fenwick,
" R S Bullock, " Robt Cunningham,
Capt P H Thorpe, " K W Leonard,
" C C Munn, " K W Leonard,
" T E Eastin, " Tom Monard,
" T H Hines, " F Leathers,
" W B Cunningham, " D Carr,
" Miles Griffin, " B W Bridges,
" B A Ladd, " H Rucks,
" J L Williamson, " J L Williamson,
" T B Haines, " T B Haines,
" ———, " ———, " ———,
John Hunter, " ———, " ———,
" E T Rochester, " ———, " ———,
" A J Brainer, " ———, " ———,
" J N Pickens, " ———, " ———,
" J W Mitchell, " ———, " ———,
" B A Ladd, " ———, " ———,
Surgeon ———, " ———, " ———,
" M W Standford, " ———, " ———,
" D Carter, " ———, " ———,
" T H Hines, " ———, " ———,
" M Cunn, " ———, " ———,
" D C Redford, " ———, " ———,
" A C Rainey, " ———, " ———,
Rev T D Moore, " ———, " ———,
Lieut ———, " ———, " ———,
" J W McMichael, " ———, " ———,
" J H Green, " ———, " ———.

The following Rebel sick and wounded soldiers were also brought down on the Starlight, and conveyed to the Seminary Hospital: Lieut A Berry, 2d Ky, co G, wounded, left lung, dangerous; Lieut J W Collier, 6th Ky, co C, wounded, left arm, dangerous; Geo Hunter, 4th Ky, co G, wounded, left lung, slight; Lt D Bright, 4th Ky, co C, wounded, shoulder, slight; Jas Critchfield, co H, 6th Ky, flesh-wound in thigh; Wm Oats, co H, 6th Ky, wounded in shoulder, lung and neck, dangerous; I Ellison, co D, 5th Ky, amputation of left arm; R M Spencer, co D, 5th Ky, flesh wound in chest; Thos Mingo, co D, 8th Ky, fracture of lower thigh; John Harrington, battery, pistol shot fracture of rib by ball; H Payne, co D, 5th Ky, flesh wound in shoulder; A W Hall, co A, 8th Ky, flesh wound in shoulder; Thomas Morris, co K, 4th Ky, flesh wound in leg; S E Keene, co D, 3d Ky, flesh wound in leg; E Ward, 7th Regt, flesh wound in back, bone broken; S Denance, co G, 4th Ky, wounded in hip and shoulder; G W Maynard, co G, Ward's Regt, flesh wound in back and side; J C Johnson, co G, 2d Ky, wounded in chest, dangerous; C Stewart, co D, 4th Ky, typhoid fever; Charles Pagan, co C, 10th Ky, typhoid fever.

Fours a conversation with some of the rebel officers confined in the City Prison on 9th street, we learn the following facts: They said that the raid of Morgan into Ohio and the subsequent a parricidal movement, and that he was not driven over the Ohio river at Brandenburg by Gen. Hobson. Also that if Morgan had been afraid of Gen. Hobson catching him, he would not have crossed the Ohio at all but would have tried to elude our forces in Kentucky, as he had men with him who knew every road in the State. From the time they left Lebanon Kentucky until the time of their capture they were almost continually in their saddle.

They seem to have a large quantity of "greenbacks," and also a great amount of Confederate scrip, which they term the "blue-backs." Col. Basil Duke was wounded in the right ear by Minnie ball, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman was wounded in the leg by a fragment of a shell. The officers are almost all Kentuckians, and are a large, healthy-looking men. They say that they enlisted in the rebel army for three years or during the war. None of them are uniformed, the reason being that the uniforms, which are mostly obtained from vessels running the blockade, are snatched up by the Eastern army before they can reach the West.

The Fight Between Col. Moore and John Morgan.

Too much praise cannot be ascribed to the gallant Col. Moore and his noble men for their meritorious conduct in this fight. Morgan had ten men to our one, and yet was defeated with heavy loss. We give below Moore's official report of the battle:

HEADQUARTERS 25TH MICH INFY.,
BATTLEFIELD OF TEN'S BEND,
GREEN RIVER, Ky, July 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have had a fight with the rebel General Jno H. Morgan.

Brigadier General.

The Draft—We have already published an official notification that the draft is to be enforced, as well in New York as elsewhere. In the city of New York it was unavoidably suspended until the riot was suppressed. The duplicates of the enrolling lists destroyed will, it is stated, be forwarded from Washington. The announcement of its postponement was based upon the following publications:

NEW YORK July 13, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your note about the draft. On Saturday last I sent my Adjunto General to Washington for the purpose of urgent consultation of the draft. For I know that the city of New York can furnish its full quota by volunteering. I have received a dispatch from Gen. Sprague that the draft is suspended. There is no doubt that the conscription is postponed. I learn this from a number of sources. If I get any information of a change of policy at Washington, I will let you know.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

President of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1863.

The draft has been suspended in New York city and Brooklyn.

ROBERT NUGENT, Col. and Assistant Provost Marshal General.

It is not probable that many recruits will be obtained from the city of New York, owing to the action of its City Councils, during the riot, appropriating \$2,500,000 to purchase the exemption of conscripts. A similar measure has been proposed at Albany and some other places.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S LETTER.—We print to-day a letter from Hon. J. J. Chittenden, in relation to his canvass for Congress in this District. It is written for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension in regard to his position. Mr. C. is to day what he has always been—an uncompromising friend of the Government and a bitter foe to radicalism. He is indeed a true exemplar of Kentucky sentiment.—Danville Tribune.

I am, very respectfully, sir,

J. J. CHITTENDEN, Comdg' Div. C. S. A.

I sent a reply to Gen. John Morgan that the Fourth of July was no day for me to entertain such a proposition. After receiving the reply, he opened fire with his artillery and musketry. My force, which occupied the open field, were withdrawn to the woods where they engaged the enemy with a determination not to be defeated. The battle raged for three and a half (3½) hours when the enemy retreated with a loss of over fifty (50) killed and two hundred (200) wounded. Among the killed were Col. Chenault, Major Brent, another Major and five (5) Captains, and six (6) Lieutenants as near as can be estimated.

The conflict was fierce and bloody. At times the enemy occupied one side of the fallen timber, while my men held the other almost a hand to hand fight. The enemy's forces consisted of the greater part of Morgan's division. My force was a fraction of my regiment, consisting of two hundred men, who fought gallantly. I can not say too much of their praise.

Our loss was six killed and twenty-three wounded.

After the battle I received, under a flag of truce, a dispatch asking permission to bury their dead, which request I granted, proposing to deliver them in front of the Union forces.

The detachment of forty men, under command of Lieut. M. A. Higgin, 8th Michigan Infantry, held the river at the ford, near the bridge, and repulsed a cavalry charge made by the enemy in a very creditable and gallant manner.

The gallantry of my officers and men in the action was such that I cannot individualize, they all did their duty nobly, and the wounded were treated with the greatest care and attention by Assistant Surgeon J. N. Gregg of my regiment, whose fine abilities as a surgeon are highly appreciated.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Col. 25th Michigan Infantry.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Drake, Assistant Adjutant General, Lexington, Ky.

Rebels Complaining of Morgan's Depredations—Morgan's Reply.

The Indianapolis Journal published a document, captured by Colonel Wilder from a rebel courier, complaining of the plunder of rebel citizens by Morgan's command. It is dated, "Headquarters 25th Tennessee regiment, Fairfield, Tennessee, June 17th, 1863," and is signed by Col. Hughes, 25th Tennessee, with the indorsement of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnston, Major-General A. P. Storrow, Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, Major Gen. Wheeler, and W. W. Mackall, chief of Bragg's staff, who directs Gen. Wheeler to take "proper and energetic measures to remedy the crying evil" complained of. The document asserts that universal complaints come from citizens against Morgan's men for stealing, impressing and swapping horses, stealing corn and other provisions, burning rails, tearing down fences, &c. To this Morgan made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION, Sparta, June 24, 1863.

Respectfully returned,

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